

## **AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS**

**This listing of claims will replace all prior versions and listings of claims in the application:**

### **LISTING OF CLAIMS:**

#### **1. - 82. cancelled**

83. (currently amended): A method for fabricating a rectifying diode of a device including an active semiconducting layer between two electrodes, wherein the electrodes are formed by a method on a substrate, comprising:

forming a first electrode of a first conductive material in a first region of a ~~the~~ substrate, depositing a liquid comprising a second conductive material to come in contact with the first electrode and to form a second electrode of the second conductive material in a second region of the substrate spaced from the first region,

preparing the surface of the first electrode prior to the deposition of the liquid comprising the second material to repel the liquid,

wherein the shortest distance between the first electrode and the second electrode defines the thickness of the active semiconducting layer of the rectifying diode.

84. (previously presented): A method as claimed in claim 83, wherein the method comprises the additional step of depositing at least one semiconducting layer in the region between the first and second electrodes.

85. (previously presented): A method as claimed in claim 83, wherein the first electrode is also deposited from a liquid.

86. (currently amended): A method as claimed in claim 83, wherein the composition of the liquid from which the first electrode is deposited ~~first body~~ has a tendency to segregate to form a surface region over the first conductive material, the surface region having a different composition from the first conductive material.

87. (previously presented): A method as claimed in claim 86, wherein said surface region is semiconducting, and forms at least part of the active semiconductor layer of the rectifying diode.

88. (previously presented): A method as claimed in claim 83, wherein the first and second materials are essentially the same.

89. (currently amended): A method as claimed in claim 83, wherein the liquid from which the first electrode is deposited ~~first composition~~ is a solution of at least two components having a tendency to segregate.

90. (previously presented): A method as claimed in claim 89, wherein one of the components is a polymer with a tendency to segregate to the surface of the first composition.

91. (previously presented): A method as claimed in claim 89, wherein one of the components is a diblock copolymer comprising a relatively polar and a relatively non-polar block.

92. (previously presented): A method as claimed in claim 89, wherein one of the components is a surfactant.

93. (currently amended): A method as claimed in claim 83, comprising treating the first electrode body prior to deposition of the liquid of the second composition so as to modify at least one physical or chemical property of the surface of the first electrode, thereby forming a surface region over the first conductive material.

94. (previously presented): A method as claimed in claim 93, wherein the step of modifying the surface of the first electrode comprises exposing the substrate to a plasma.

95. (previously presented): A method as claimed in claim 94, wherein said plasma contains fluorinated species.

96. (previously presented): A method as claimed in claim 83, wherein the surface of the first and second electrodes exhibit different workfunctions.

97. (previously presented): A method as claimed in claim 96, wherein the difference in work function between the first and second electrodes is generated by the step of preparing the surface of the first electrode prior to the deposition of the liquid comprising the second material.

98. (previously presented): A method as claimed in claim 96, wherein the surface of the first and/or second electrodes are treated after being deposited to modify the workfunction of at least one of the first and second electrodes.

99. (previously presented): A method as claimed in claim 98, where in the conductive material of the first electrode has a different workfunction than the conductive material of the second electrode.

**100. -104 (cancelled)**

105. (previously presented): A method as claimed in claim 83, wherein the material of at least one of the first or second electrodes is a printable metal.

**106. - 146 (cancelled)**